

tion of their country, which they have sworn to support, has no longer a substantial existence, and the whole nature of their government has been forcibly changed, without their consent, from a representative to a despotic form, composed of a few individuals, and a consolidated, centralized, and arbitrary power.

"That which—  
"Anarchy prevails, and civil society is dissolved in its original elements, in such a state, the first law of nature, the right of self-preservation, the inherent and inalienable right of the people to appeal to first principles, and take their political affairs in their own hands, &c."

After reciting a long train of grievances, and exceeding in enormity those detailed in our own declaration of independence, they proceeded to say:

"We then took up arms in defence of our national constitution. We appealed to our Mexican brethren for assistance; our appeal has been in vain; though months have elapsed, no sympathetic response has yet been heard from the interior. We are, therefore, forced to the melancholy conclusion, that the Mexican people have acquiesced in the destruction of their liberty, and the substitution thereof of a military government, that they are unfit to be free, and incapable of self-government."

"The necessity of self-preservation therefore, now decrees our eternal political separation."

"We, therefore, the delegates, with plenary powers of the people of Texas, in solemn convention assembled, appealing to a candid world for the necessities of our condition, do hereby resolve and declare, that our political connexion with the Mexican nation has forever ended, and that the people of Texas do now continue a free, sovereign, and independent republic, and are fully invested with all the rights and attributes which properly belong to independent nations, and conscious of the rectitude of our intentions, we fearlessly and confidently submit the issue to the supreme arbiter of the destinies of nations."

The appeals thus made were answered by a just and overruling Providence, and the sanguinary dictator, with his mercenary army, were overthrown and captured on the 21st April 1839, and there the conflict terminated, and has never been renewed: and here let me call your attention to the important fact, that the present government, the central despotism of Mexico, never was the government, *de facto* or *de jure*, of Texas, and never controlled its destinies or its people for an instant of time. It never carried into execution a law, or enforced one edict, within the limits of Texas? It is not now, and never was, the government of Texas; and the people of Texas never owed or rendered it any allegiance.—The case of Texas is stronger than any that has ever occurred in the history of nations—far stronger than that of the colonies in 1776. It was not a revolt against an established government but it was a successful resistance to a most unrighteous effort to establish over it the dominion of a military usurper and of a central despotism. The present government of Texas is the only subsisting government that has exercised any jurisdiction over the people of Texas and the war carried against it was a war of conquest and invasion, conducted by a government of which it never constituted a part, which never exercised jurisdiction over it, and to which it never owed any allegiance.

#### TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM MENGLAND!

Rise in the price of Cotton—Massacre of a Lieutenant and seven men—Loss of a Steamer with all on board—The agitation unabated in Ireland—Immense Repeal Subscription—The Ministry in trouble—Important from France, Portugal, India and China. The steam ship *Hibernia*, Capt. Ryrie arrived at her wharf at East Boston, Wednesday morning, a few minutes before six, making a short passage of twelve and one-half days.

The grain markets, in consequence of the recent rains—although more is still wanted, are more depressed than they were at the sailing of the last packet, and prices have receded a little. Canadian flour has met a free sale at 25s to 26s. 6d. per barrel, and has been a good deal inquired for.

The demand, at Liverpool on the 3d, for Cotton, is steady, and the middling qualities of American being sparingly offered, the market continues tolerably firm.

Massacre of Lieut. M. T. Molesworth and seven men of the *Cleopatra*.—Letters have been received by the Admiralty, from Captain Wyllie, of the *Cleopatra*, 36, at the Cape of Good Hope, confirming the account of the massacre of Lieut. Molesworth and seven seamen of the frigate.

A great sensation has been created by the news of the loss of the steamer *Manchester*, Capt. Dudley, on the mouth of the Elbe, on the 16th and 17th ult., with the whole of her crew and six passengers. Several other vessels went down in the same gale.

Great meetings have been held in England in behalf of the Irish taxpayers.

The Queen has conferred the Grand Cross of Charles III. on Santa Anna, President of the Republic of Mexico.

The Prince de Joinville has sailed in command of the expedition against Mexico.

It is announced that the Dublin Corporation, to mark their sympathy for Mr. O'Connell, intend to elect him Lord Mayor for the ensuing year: the term of the present official expires in November.

During the imprisonment of O'Connell the "rent" keeps up to the mark and the excitement of the people appears to be fast subsiding. The Catholic clergy have on Sunday the 28th instant, spent a day of humiliation and prayer for the incarceration of the Chief.

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**  
At the usual weekly meeting of this body on the 24th ult., Mr. D. O'Connell, jun., was happy to report that all the travellers were in excellent health and spirits, and in particular that Mr. O'Connell was never better, and never enjoyed greater animation. The amount of the rental for the week was announced, amid deafening cheers, to be £3,178 11s. 1d.

**FRANCE.**  
The most interesting portion of the intelligence received from France since our last arrival relates to the affairs of Algeria and Morocco. The Emperor of Morocco, on receiving the report of the defeat of his troops, disavowed the conduct of his commander.

**SPAIN.**  
The Carlist Chief, El Gero, saying the terror of the Maestrazgo, had been captured and shot on the 18th.

**PORTUGAL.**  
The most frightful depression prevails in the wine interest of Oporto and Madeira, and good wine is unsaleable at £5 per pipe.

Armeida, in its municipal elections, has declared constitutionally against the government. The receipts for the past month at the Lisbon and Oporto customs amounted to merely 423 contos.

**INDIA AND CHINA.**  
The principal intelligence brought by the Indian mail of May 20th, relates to the State of the Punjab, which appears now to be more distracted than ever. A bloody fight is stated to have taken place on the 4th of May between Heera Singh, the present Prime Minister and the party of the sons of Chajet Singh, who are opposed to him led on by Itur Shere Singh and the Prime Minister, Dhyen Singh; he was himself slain in a fight with Heera Singh, who avenged the death of his father Dhyen by ordering all the family of Ajeet to be murdered.

From the New Orleans Courier of the 13th.

#### THE TROPIC AND THE KOON.

Since the results of the election have been known—results, which are certainly far from being auspicious to the whigs the *Bee* and the *Tropic* have been striving to prove the victory belongs to their party and these journals have been frequently decorated with emblems, which prove nothing in this case except that the whigs must be in a terrible strait when obliged to resort to such stratagems to deceive the public mind into a belief that they are triumphant. What ground have they for their boasting? The democrats have elected three out of four members of Congress—whereas two years ago they found it impossible to elect more than one—and the whig legislature endeavored to increase their difficulties by distributing the State into districts, in such manner that, as they fondly believed it would be entirely impracticable to elect more than one democratic member of Congress in the whole State.

Are we stunned with this whig boasting because the democrats have chosen a large majority of the State Convention who are strongly in favor of their peculiar doctrines? Do these people boast because the democrats have a clear majority in the senate? Do they display their delicate emblems because it is still doubtful whether or not the democrats have a majority in the house of representatives—because the democrats of New Orleans have succeeded in electing three members of the assembly, where last session they had not a single one, and where in fact, the democrats are entitled to the whole number, if the votes be fairly counted, and each candidate have the portion which belongs to him?

The whig journals are welcome to rejoice over the election of their candidate for the second district, but we would ask any intelligent and candid whig, if his party would have the same reason to rejoice had Mr. Labranche arrived from Washington in time to make a canvass of the district? We would ask if the result would not have been different, had not almost the whole body of naturalized citizens been prevented from voting by the illegal conduct of the whig inspectors?

But if through these causes, the whigs have chosen one of the four Representatives to Congress, and for this slender portion of good luck, are making themselves hoarse with buzzes, have not the democrats at least an equally valid reason to triumph in the result of the election in this city?

The whigs have reversed the state of things which existed two years ago: then they had all the members of Congress except one, now the democrats have all the members except one. Two years ago the whigs had all the ten members of the State House of Representatives and the Senator from the parish of Orleans; now the democrats have the Senator and three members of the House, and would have the whole number, but for the wholesale violation of the elective franchise by the whig inspectors of the election.

But the greatest triumph for the democracy, and that which deserves a marble column to commemorate it, is the immense preponderance obtained by their peculiar principles and doctrines in the Convention, which has been convened to amend the Constitution. By this result

the banks are placed beyond the possibility of ever regaining the fatal influence which, four years ago, they exercised over the private fortunes and politics of our fellow citizens; the elective franchise will be extended to every citizen of the United States, who has resided twelve consecutive months in Louisiana; and the judges instead of being dictators, clothed with the privilege of doing what they please will be held responsible to public opinion like other servants of the people. Here is the true, the glorious, the inappreciable triumph of democracy. Their maxim is, "Every thing for principle, nothing for men," and this maxim has triumphed at the late election in the most signal manner.

#### THE STANDARD.

GEORGETOWN, JULY 30, 1844.

#### DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES K. POLK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GEORGE M. DALLAS.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

DAVID TOD.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Joseph H. Larwill, of Wayne county.

Dwight Utter, of Clermont.

1st District Clayton Webb, of Hamilton,

2nd James M. Dorsey, of Darke.

3d R. D. Foreman, of Green.

4th John Taylor, of Champaign.

5th David Higgins, of Lucas.

6th Gilbert Beach, of Wood.

7th John D. White, of Brown.

8th Thomas Magrady, of Ross.

9th Valentine Ketter, of Pickaway.

10th James Parker, of Licking.

11th Grenville P. Cherry, of Marion.

12th George Corwin, of Scioto.

13th Gaudious C. Gorey, of Morgan.

14th Isaac M. Laming, of Gosport.

15th Walter Jamieson, of Harrison.

16th Sebastian Bradford-Tuscarawas.

17th James Forbes, of Carroll.

18th Neal McCoy, of Wayne.

19th Milo Stone, of Summit.

20th Benjamin Adams, of Lake.

21st Stephen N. Sargent, of Medina.

LOUISIANA.

We erred last week as to the number of Congressmen elected in Louisiana.—The State elects but four members, of which the democrats have elected three and the whigs only one. The whig papers, after claiming two for several days, now admit that they have elected but one, and that the democrats have elected a majority of nine, in the Convention to amend the Constitution, and a majority of one in the State Senate. The latest reports give the whigs a majority of eight in the House. The whig papers, instead of honestly acknowledging that they are badly beaten, claim a triumph simply, we suppose, because they have not lost every thing. They have had a majority in the Legislature ever since 1838.

The fact is, the democrats of that State have gained a splendid victory.—Their triumph may be thus summed up.—Three of the four Congressmen—a majority in the Convention, and a majority in the Senate. Huzza for Louisiana!

Hon. Thomas Ewing happening in this town last Thursday, was requested by his whig friends to make a speech in the evening, to which he consented, & about a hundred voters were drummed together to hear him. The subject of his discourse was Texas. According to his representation, the question of annexation is "the great issue" at this time between the democratic and whig parties. The question of a monster Bank, taxation of the many by a high tariff for the benefit of a few, distribution for unequal taxation, and the frauds, deceptions and false promises of 1840, are all to be forgotten in view of annexation. All the odious, anti-republican and destructive principles and measures of the old federal party, he wishes to place somewhere back of Texas until after the election: even his own military land scrip operations, he would gladly have buried under a general huzzah and cry against Texas scrip and "Bond speculators." By the sweeping assertions he made about the debt of Texas, the price of her bonds, her lands, &c. it was evident that he thought he was talking to a very ignorant audience, who would probably rely on his high authority without attempting to investigate the truth or falsity of what he said.

At a meeting of the Hickory Club on the next evening Mr. Ellison completely exposed Mr. Ewing's misrepresentations and the absurdity of his arguments and conclusions. We only regret that all were not present who had heard Mr. Ewing. Had Mr. Ewing himself been present we think he would have felt very much like taking a trip up Salt river.

**STANDARD REFUTED.**—The *State Journal* charges that DAVID TOD is an infidel because when in the Legislature in 1840, he voted against a bill to protect camp-meetings. The following letter from the Rev. Mr. Herr, who was then the Methodist Clergyman at Columbus, proves that Mr. Tod and the others who voted against the bill, did so in compliance with the wishes of Mr. Herr and the Methodist conference, in behalf of whom the letter was written.

"Honorable Senator Tod:

"DEAR SIR:—Since my interview with you, I have had some time to reflect on the provisions of the bill for the protection of religious meetings, and also conversed with an aged friend on the subject, and we both concur in the opinion, that, on the whole, it would be best for the Legislature, at present, to take no further action in the premises. Some of the provisions of the act are exceedingly objectionable, not only to myself, but also, if I know the feelings of the Church, must be to the great body of our people. I refer now to the penalty of imprisonment."

"We wish not revenge; nor do we seek to impose degradation on any of our fellow-citizens, and unless we can be, as a religious body, protected in some other way, we had rather that a law, embodying such provisions, would not pass. Again, the process by which the offender is to be reached, seems rather tedious, and so far as its execution is concerned, will prove a perfect nullity. Did time and circumstances permit, I might enter into details, but let me close by saying, that, as the bill is now on the table, it is preferred that it should remain there. I THANK YOU, SIR, FOR THE INTEREST YOU MANIFEST IN BEHALF OF THE CHURCH, of which I am an unworthy member."

"In haste, respectfully yours,

"Wednesday, March 11, 1840."

**MORE RENUNCIATIONS.**—The *Steuben* Union publishes the renunciations of whiggery by seven whigs of Bloomfield in Jefferson county, over their own signatures; who say that many of their neighbors will ere long send their names to the Editor for the same purpose.

The Democratic Star publishes a communication from Mr. Wilkerson of Clinton co. who says he has been a whig for the last fifty years, but he now leaves their ranks, and comes to the support of Polk and Dallas. The same paper contains the renunciation of John Helms of that county, who does the same.

Edward Wilcox renounces coonery through the *Zanesville Democrat*, and so does R. B. Van Meter through the *Akron Democrat*.

Indeed the country's rising

Against Clay and Frelinghuysen.

**Mr. JOSEPH JAY** of Perry township requests us to publish that he has renounced the whig party and their measures. He voted for Harrison in 1840, and has never voted any other than the whig ticket; but he has become convinced that the principles and measures of that party are destructive of the best interests of the country. He will vote for Polk, Dallas, Tod and Democracy.

**ELECTIONS IN THIS STATE.**—The election of Governor, members of Congress and of the Legislature, &c. will take place on the 8th day of October: and for Presidential electors on Friday the 1st day of November.

**THE MESS OF POTTAGE.**—Among the various devices resorted to by the whigs to induce the people to attend their meetings and to support federal men and measures, they give free dinners, hoping that some may be found so base as to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage.

**THE RIOTS.**—The latest news from Philadelphia is that quietness is restored in that city. A few of the rioters have been arrested and imprisoned.

At Nauvoo too, all is quiet; but Gov. Ford appears to have some apprehensions of further violence, as he has made a requisition on the U. S. Government for 500 troops to be stationed in the neighborhood of Nauvoo, to prevent any bloodshed by the anti-Mormons or the Mormons.

A large meeting of the democracy of the eastern part of this county was held at Mr. Flaugh's on Eagle Creek on the 20th inst. The meeting was addressed by Gen. McDowell, in his usual argumentative and eloquent manner.

"We have the vanity to think that we know a little of the requirements of our own business; and when we hear of a pretended 'friend' going about the streets and disparaging our humble efforts in support of democratic principles, we would consider it suicidal in us to make extraordinary efforts to increase his power to do us harm."

Gen. Thompson, our late Minister to Mexico, has published in the *National Intelligencer* a letter against the annexation of Texas. He is a southern whig, and is in favor of the "institution" of slavery, and opposes annexation because, as he contends with good reason, it would tend strongly against the interest of slaveholders and to abolish slavery in the old States. He says—

"Our slaves will then be carried to Texas by the force of a law as fixed and certain as that by which water finds its level. The slaves will very soon disappear from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky and in a short period very short for such an operation, those States will become non-slaveholding States; and, whenever that is the case, they will not only no longer have a common interest with the remaining slaveholding states, to defend the institution, but will very soon partake of that fanatical spirit of false philanthropy which is now pervading the whole world."

#### MR. CLAY AND ANNEXATION.

In answer to an assertion that Mr. Clay is opposed to the annexation of Texas, the *Baltimore American*, the organ of the whigs of Maryland and Virginia, says—

"Mr. Clay's letter did not express a final and conclusive opinion against annexation. He was opposed to the ill-timed and most inconsiderate measure which Mr. Tyler thrust before the Senate. But it was well known that Mr. Clay, when Secretary of State was anxious to secure that portion of territory known originally as Texas. If he were at the head of the Government, and a fair opportunity should offer for regaining that region, the presumption is strong that he would avail himself of it—and the more especially should it be in accordance with the wishes of the country."

If Texas cannot be had honorably and fairly, it should not be had at all; if it can be had honorably and fairly, Mr. Clay's administration will probably witness the consummation of the measure of annexation."

"We speak on this subject merely from the inferences growing out of Mr. Clay's known opinions and former course with regard to Texas, and from these inferences we are persuaded that the chances of ultimate annexation will be greater in the event of his election than in view of any other event. A Whig Senate will stand as an insurmountable barrier against any rash movements similar to that of the Tyler treaty. In fact, Mr. Clay's position on this subject, instead of closing the door against the admission of Texas into our Union, points out the ONLY WAY IN WHICH SUCH ADMISION CAN EVENTUALLY TAKE PLACE."

A political discussion came off at Carlisle on last Saturday, between Messrs. A. Ellison and C. W. Blair for democracy and Messrs. H. L. Penn and G. B. White for federal whiggery. We were not there, but our accounts say that modern whiggery was completely used up, and the meeting adjourned amid reiterated cheers for Polk, Dallas and Tod.

**A LONG RACE, AND A HOPELESS ONE.**—Henry Clay has been running for the Presidency ever since 1824; and the more he runs, the more he can't succeed. Indeed his election has become "an obsolete idea."

**HICKORY POLE RAISING.**—There will be a Hickory pole raising, for Polk, Dallas Tod and Victory, on the bank of the Ohio river at Ripley on Saturday next, the 3d of August, at 2 o'clock P. M. Addresses are expected on the occasion from some of the many speakers of the day. The Democracy of the surrounding country are invited to attend. Come boys, add give a lift. Heave O, heave!

A Democratic Committee of Kentucky have invited the people of Adams, Brown and Clermont counties of Ohio to meet them in a great mass meeting at Dover on Thursday the 1st of August. Several of the most distinguished speakers of the day are expected to address the meeting.

We did not receive the *Hillsborough Gazette* of the 12th instant before last Saturday evening; which will explain to the Editor of that paper the reason of our not before noticing his inquiry relative to the time of holding the Congressional Convention for this district. The convention cannot well be held as early as the 3d of August, (the time suggested by the Highland county committee.) It will now have to be postponed till a week or two after that time. Arrangements will probably be made at the meeting to-day to appoint delegates for this county.

#### DEATH OF MR. WHITE.

We learn that SAMUEL WHITE, of Licking Co., and the whig candidate for Congress in this district, died at Delaware on Saturday last where he had been lying sick since the first of this month.

#### LATE AND INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival yesterday says the *Pioneer* of the 12th of the steamship New York, Capt. Wright, and sloop Sarah Boyle, Capt. Small, we have Galveston dates up to the 8th inst, and Houston to the 7th. The news will be found interesting to our readers.

Accounts from almost every section represent the crops as highly promising. The corn crops is regarded as particularly safe says the editor of the *Civilian*, and the indications for cotton could not be better, although of this crop it will never do to be too sanguine.—Should the weather, however prove at all favorable, the amount raised will greatly exceed that of any other year.

The rate of Texas Government stock—quarter bills was 60 cents at the Galveston Custom House.

The Texas papers appear to say but little about annexation since the treaty was rejected in our Senate. The editors are now more busily engaged upon home or local affairs.

The Telegraph and some other papers severely blame Gen. Houston for his peace policy towards the Indians and his indifference in attending to the wants of the suffering Mexican prisoners, now at Fort Scur in Mexico.

Since the two fights with the Indians in the neighborhood of Corpus Christi, it is said that Col. Kenney is in daily expectation of another attack. It is also thought that the Government of Mexico is in treaty with all the Western Indians, including the Lipans and Garaschunas, giving them blankets, ammunition, &c., to induce them to commit ravages on the frontiers.

Capt. Bell and May, of the U. S. Dragoon, arrived at Washington, Texas, on the 26th of June, from Fort Jesup. It was understood that they had communications for the Texas Government from Gen. Taylor.

The most interesting intelligence by the arrival is the account of a desperate action recently fought near the Pinto Trace, in which the daring Col. Hays with only 14 men, defeated a body of Camanches, Wacocas and Mexicans numbering over 75.

#### THE CHILLEY DUEL.

FRELINGHUYSEN VS. CLAY.

H. A. Wise to Henry Clay.

Washington, Feb. 25, 1842.  
Did you not draw the form of the challenge which I bore for Mr. Graves to Mr. Cilley on the morning of Friday, the 23d day of February, 1838?

Henry A. Wise.

Hon. Henry Clay.

Mr. Clay to Mr. Wise.

Washington, Feb. 28, 1842.  
Upon reading it, (the challenge Mr. Graves had drawn,) I thought it closed the door to all accommodation, stated that objection, and sketched a draught in my own hand writing.

Henry Clay.

Hon. Henry A. Wise.

Mr. Wise's letter to the public.

He (Mr. Clay) drew the form of the challenge, which was copied by Mr. Graves and carried by me to Mr. Cilley.

Henry A. Wise.

The following letter, respecting the above duel, from Theodore Frelinghuysen, the whig candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Clay, needs no comment. It was written in reply to an invitation to attend a public meeting at Newark on the 5th of March, 1838, "for the purpose of making an expression of the public sentiment in reference to the recent shocking death of a member of the House of Representatives of the U. S. (Jonathan Cilley) and on the subject of dueling generally."

THURSDAY, N. J., March 5th, 1838.

GENTLEMEN:—On my way to the cars for this place this morning, I received your note of invitation to attend a meeting of our fellow citizens at Newark to-morrow evening, on the subject of the late duel at Washington. I sincerely regret that my professional duties here, will detain me from the meeting—for if ever an occasion called for an expression of public feeling, the late scene of shocking violence most solemnly demands it.—Truly "the blood of war has been shed in peace," and this in high places and among the law makers of our country!

The law of the duelist is an outrage upon every principle of order and humanity. It sets the laws of God and the institution of a Christian people at defiance, and if this murderous spirit be not met and firmly and fearlessly rebuked by the frowns of public sentiment, on our selves will abide much on the guilt of murder. It can be checked and efficiently repressed, when the people, true to their high duties, shall rise in the majesty of public opinion, and frown upon the atrocious deeds of violence, and the blood of the murdered, the tears of the bereaved, and the commands of a righteous God, call upon them to speak, and bear their stern and indignant testimony against this heinous crime.

I hope, gentlemen, that your meeting and proceedings may exert a powerful influence, and, with kindred demonstrations all over the land, prevail to crush this alarming evil.

Very respectfully,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. Proffit, late Charge to Buenos Ayres, is still in that country trying the mountains for his health.